proceeded in as if originally commenced by the voluntary action of the ciaimant; and the Secretary of the Treasury may, upon the certificate of any anitor or controller of the Treasury, direct any account, matter, or claim of the charac-ter, amount, and class described in this section, to be transmitted with all the vonchers, papers, documents, and proofs pertaining thereto, to the said court for test and adjudication.

CAN APPEAL TO THE SUPREME COURT.

He holds that the present claim is

He holds that the present claim is clearly "one involving a controversed question of law, and comes directly within the provision of Section 1965, because the authority, right, and privilege is claimed on the one hand, and denied on the other, under the Constitution of the United States."

Therefore, under the provisions of the statute quoted, and with the statement that either party can appeal from the decision of the Court of Claims to the Supreme Court of the United States, and then obtain a final decision, the Con-

Bank-Supposed Anarchist Plot.

Bank supposed Anarchist Plot.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A Paris dispatch furnished to the Globe by a news agency says that a bold attempt was made to-day to explode a bomb in Rothschilds'

use in time to prevent an explosion. The

fuse in time to prevent an exposion, would-be-homb-thrower was arrested and taken to the police station.

This attempt to blow up the Rothschilds banking establishment, taken in connection with the recent sending of an inferhal machine through the mails to the office of Haron Alphonse de Rothschild, signifies a persistent purpose on the part of the Anarchistic element to inflict injury upon the heads and employes of the Rothschild house.

It will be remembered that Baron de Rothschild's secretary, M. Jacobowski, was terribly injured by the explosion of the infernal machine, sent to his employer's office, while attempting to open the package in the absence of Baron de Rothschild.

THE DISTRESSED COLONISTS.

They Have Been Transferred Across the

Border No More Trouble Anticipated. WASHINGTON, Sept. 3. Something more about the distressed negro colonis

more about the distressed negro colonisis from Georgia and Alabama, who deserted the colony at Labuillia, Mexico, was received at the State Department in a letter from Vivo-Consul Fuse, at Piedras Negras. He says that on July 1st the local officials, under instruction of the Governor of the State, took charge of the colonists at Toron and transported them across the border to Eagle Pass, Texas.

Texas.

Twenty-four negroes arrived at Piedras Negras from Torono on August 17th, and on the 21st twenty-three others reached

there.

The Vice-Consul adds that so far as the can learn, all the negroes who left the colony at the Lahuilita have arrived at Eagle Pass, the greater number of which are held in quarantine. No cases of small-pox have developed outside the ranks of the colonists and no further trouble is anticipated.

BATTLE WITH DISTILLERS.

Two Were Wounded-One Dangerously

Hurt - Marshals Uninjured.

Hart. Marshals Uninjured.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Sept. 5.—News reached Nashville at 11 o'clock of a bloody encounter between Deputy United States Marshals, and distillers, near Tracy City, so often the seat of labor troubles, in which two of the distillers were fatally wounded.

Deputy Marshal R. M. Hall and Charles Wers were in charge of the raiding

Myers were in charge of the raiding party. James Woodley and J. Ridley were wounded.

A third man escaped. He, too, was captured and found prostrated in a wagon and at last accounts, Ridley was

bert represented in Congress.

The deputy marshals were not

ble is anticipated.

pertaining thereto, to t trial and adjudication."

constitutional.

HIS ACCOUNT OVERDRAWN.

Mr. S. B. Nelson Overchecked Several Thousand Dollars.

BOOKKEEPER CARDWELL DISMISSED.

Both He and Mr. Nelson Claim That the Overcheck was Due to Errors The Matter Investigated by the Bank's Officers-Similar Affair

About the first of August last the offloors of the State Bank of Virginia. diswered that Mr. Richard W. Cardwell, ndividual bookkeeper of that institution, ad allowed Mr. Samuel B. Nelson, who er a good many years past has kept an ount at that bank, to overdraw to extent of several thousand dollars.

the extent of several thousand dollars. The matter has been discussed in whispers in banking circles, and it was not until yesterday that the facts in the case were brought out. As soon as the bank officers became aware of the matter an investigation was held, and Cardwell was interrogated. He claimed that the trouble had ocurred from an error in his accounts, which made it appear that there was a balance to the credit of Mr. Nelson, when really he had no funds in the bank.

Mr. Nelson was also questioned on the muldest by the efficers of the bank, and stated that he had no idea in the world how his account stood. It appeared from what he said, that he kept no stubbs and had no means of knowing how his accounts stood, and went on making deposits from time to time and drawing checks, which were duly honored.

investigated the officers of the bank reached the determination to allow Card-

STATEMENT OF OFFICERS. I saw the President and Cashler of the I saw the President and Cashler of the state Bank, last night, and found that the above statements were correct. Mr. Mann S. Quaries, of the Virginia Trust Company, which was upon Mr. Cardwell's cond, was also seen, and his statement talled with the above.

Mr. John S. Ellett, President of the bank, said that Mr. Cardwell had always seen held in the highest esteem by the saik officials, and the matter had been quite a surprise and shock to him.

Mr. Nelson, who is the proprietor of a livery-stable at 1315 cast Franklin street, when seen last night, said that

treet, when seen last night, said that the affair was a series of mistakes broughout. The matter, he said, had een settled up to the satisfaction of he bank officers, and he did not think hat there was anything further to be aid about it.

e officers of the bank said last that he was the last man among ook-keepers of the banks of Rich-whom he would have thought like-A SIMILAR CASE.

An affair, similar in some of its features to the foregoing, will be recalled by old cilizens of Richmond, in which a sum running up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars was secured by a mai named Green from a State bank in existence at that time. Green induced the book-keeper to allow him to ever-draw to the extent of a thousand dollars, promising to make the amount good the next day. Next day, however, instead of making a deposit, he wished directors of the bank the fact that he had already been allowed to over-draw. By means of these threats, he managed to secure a large sum of money before the matter.

CANADA AND HER IMPORTATIONS. She Fayors the United States Equally With the Home Country.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC, Sept. 5,-Mr.

has compiled a statement by which it appears that from confederation to the close of the fiscal year 1894, a period of twenty seven years, the imports from Great Britain have amounted to \$1,200,-249,058, or an average of \$46,645,000. Dur-539,163, or an average of \$44,643,000. During the same period the imports from the United States have been \$1,211,131,232, or an average of \$41,837,000 per annum. The excess of the imports from the United States has not averaged \$23,000 per annum since confederation, showing that Canada has pretty fairly divided her purchases between the mother country and her next-door neighbor. The value of the total imports for home consumption from all countries during The value of the total imports for home consumption from all countries during the twenty-seven years has been \$2.81, \$63,29. Deducting Canadian imports from the United Kingdom and the United States, as shown above, there is left \$431,472.700 as the imports for home consumption from all other countries, or an average of above \$16,000,000 A year. In other words, out of an average importation during the twenty-seven years of confederation, of about \$16,000,000 per summer, Canada has taken rather more than \$44,500,000 each from the United Kingdom and the United States, and about \$16,000,000 a year from all the rest of the world.

ALL-AROUND ADVANCE IN IRON. After September 15th Southern Irons Will

be \$1.00 to \$1.50 Higher. CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 5.—The Iron Trade Review says to-day: "All around advance in prices has marked the week just ending.

advance in prices has raised the security just ending.

At Pittsburg, \$17.00 for bessemer big and \$24 for billets have been passed and while the large buyers of the former have made it known that they are not in the rearket on that basis, there are plentiful predictions that considerably higher prices are yet to be seen. The fact that sales at prices named in the past week are inconsiderable shows that buyers are now inclined to test every step of the way, but it would appear that the wait must be a long one, if its termination is conditioned on the furnices and mills recoding from the

at \$16 and \$16.25, in the valley last Thurs-day, and in the next two days \$15.50 was

and mills receding from the

Since that time there has been little buying, though \$17\$ in the valley has been reported in connection with a small sale. The accuracity of bessemer pig at pittsburg has led to a reversal of the movement of months and several blocks of bessemer, amounting to 30,000 to 40,000 tons, have been bought in Eastern Pennsylvania for shipment to Pittsburg. The advances in Southern iron announced at the end of August came after heavy buying, in which leading self-arts closed \$60,000 tons in four days. The

new price which is 50 cents to 51 a ten higher at furnaces, added to the 50 cents advance in freight effective September 15th, means that Southern trons, will be from \$1, to \$1.50 higher according to grade Soft steel in the Wheeling, Pittsburg, and Cleveland districts has follow-burg, and Cleveland districts have been made at S25.50 at Ohio River Mills and offers of the first quarter of 1866 have been made of the first quarter of 1866 have been made of the situation and waiting by some buyers, while others seem to be anticipating wants, desiring to cover before the new raw material basis becomes effective in mill products.

MR. BOWLER'S DECISION.

STATUTES NOT CONFORMING TO THE CONSTITUTION ARE NOT LAW,

The Controller of the Treasury is Thrown on His Own Responsibility and Must Exercise Certain Judicial Functions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.—The much antictpated decision of Mr. R. B. Bowler, Controller of the Treasury in the Sugar Bounty case was made public this fective in mili products.

MARRIED ON BICYCLES.

Bride, Groom Preacher and Guests Wore

Cycling Clothes of the Latest Cut. UNADILLA, N. T., Sept. 5.-The opposition of a prospective mother-in-law to bleycles and bloomer costumes resultto bleveles and bloomer costumes resulted in a novel blevele wedding last night.

Mrs. Frank Moses has persistently opposed her attractive seventeen-year-old daughter Florence ever since she purchased her wheel and bloomers, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Moses sided with the girl. On two occasions the angry mother streavel tacks on the walks to puncture the tires of her daughter's wheel, and at another time nearly ruined her bloomer costume by besmearing the wheel with fresh paint.

Mrs. Moses, however, regarded Jerome Snow, her daughter's exect, as cheffy instrumental in inducing the girl to adopt the bloomers. When Mr. Snow called last night to invite Miss Moses to join a 'cycling party, Mrs. Moses ordered him to leave and never return.

The daughter just then appeared, dressed for a 'cypling trip, and hastening from the house, the young couple soon disappeared down the road. The two journeyed soveral miles, discussing the unpleasant incident, when the young man suddenly exclaimed:

"Let's have a bicycle wedding to-night and settle this question?"

"All right," said Miss Moses. "Where is the minister."

The young couple were soon joined by the 'cycling party, one of whom was the Rev. Mr. Mead. The necessary arrangements being completed, the cierayman repeated the marriage caremony, received the resonness, and princunced the couple husband and wife while the wheels were making ten miles an hour.

At midnight the party of 'cyclists called at the house of Farmer Mosse, where all itself differences were forgiven and dismissed.

WALLER COURT MARTIAL RECORD September-Waller's Deposition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.-The State Department has received informastore that the steamer bearing the record of the Waller court-martial, which
the United States has repeatedly requested of France, will reach Aden, on the
Red Sea, on September 14th. This
was attached a lighted fuse. One of
Paris about ten days tater, and, allowing for its examination by the Ministry
for Foreign Affairs, a copy of it should
be delivered to Ambassator Ensitis during the last week of the present month,
provided, of course, that the Ministry
does not temporize further.

The deposition made by Waller to
Walter Eastis and Alexander has not
reached Washington, but will before the
end of the week.

This, with the record of the courtmartial and the report made to the
Navy Department by Captain Thomas
Perry, will form the main evidence on
which the United States Government
will hase its claim for Waller's release,
and for indemnity on account of his
imprisonment and the confiscation of
his rubber concession.

The case is now in abeyance, pending tion that the steamer bearing the rec-

ation of Waller.

THE EXPOSITION REUNIOT.

The Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. Trusts That Many Will Attend.

ROCKFORD, ILL., Sept. 5.-The followquarters of the Grand Army to-day;

"The Commander-it that a first of an invitation to the commandes of the organization to be present at the Cotton States International Exposition, at Atlanta on thine and Gray Day," September 21st. This invitation comes too late to promulgate from headquarters, but the Commander-in-Chief is anxious to let the Grand Army know that they are invited to be present to mingle with those who were the gray from 1861 to 1865, and he trusts that a large number of veterans will be present.

"Adjutant-General."

HOLMES' TRIAL TO BEGIN SOON.

be Turned Over to Indianapolis.

TORONTO, Sept. 5.-The local authori ties have been notified that H. H. Holmen the alleged multi-murderer will be placed the alleged multi-murderer will be placed on trial at Philadelphia, shortly, for the murder of Benjamin F. Pletzel, father of the two little garls whom Holmes is alleged to have murdered in a St. Vincent street cottage, in this city. In the event of a failure to convict Holmes, in Philadelphia he will be handed over to the Indianapolis authorities and will only be brought to Canada after all attempts to convict him in the United States of a capital offence have

Government Troops Ronted.

HAVANA, Sept. 5.—General Gasco
started August 5th from Manzanillo for
Canto El Embarcadero, with three tugs
towing eight barges loaded with provisions. On his way up Canto river August 27th the boats were fired upon by
rebels upon the river banks, killing two
passengers bound for Bayamo, and
wounding five others. The escort on
board the boats returned the fire with
such effect that the rebels withdrew
from the shore. The loss of the insurgents is not known.

At Campechuela, on August 31st, a band

surgents is not known.

At Campechuela, on August 31st, a band of rebeis attacked a small force of troops stationed there. The troops made a sally from their position, but were overwhelmed by the superior number of rebeis, and after a stubborn fight, were obliged to retreat, with a loss of ten killed and five wounded.

Reinforcements arrived later from Manzanillo to strengthen the Spanish position.

position.

MADRID, Sept. 5.—The Imparcial's dispatch from Havana states that General Linearas, at the head of 1,200 Government troops, fought a battle Saturday with a force of rebels under Jejada, near Ramony Anaguas, in which the insurgents were defeated. The insurgents who were trying to interrupt the Spanish convoys were dispersed, with a loss of seven killed and many wounded.

afternoon. The particular case was the claim of the Oxnard Beet Sugar Company, of Nebraska, for the payment of a portion of the sugar bounty appropriated Congress. The amount involved in this case was only \$11,782.50, being the first claim allowed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under an appropriabet, sorgnum or cane sugar, previous to the 25th of August, 1884, when the sugar bounty provisions of the McKinley law were repealed. But the decision of ccurse, involved the constitutionality of

Controller first asserts his jurisdiction over the matter and his right to refuse payment of these bounties on the grounds of the unconstitutionality of the apropriation. He quotes the de-cision of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia in a suit brought be fore them by the Miles-PlantManufactur fore them by the Miles-PlantManufacturing Company, of Louislana, for a mandamus to compel the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, tr pay the sugar bountles provided by the McKinley law, and helds in substance that court having decided all such bountles to be unconstitutional its decision was one of which he was bound to take cognizance. He adds: "This brings up therefore for consideration the question whether the Controller has any power or authority under any "It was most vigorously contenued that he had not, and that any attempt on his part to do so would constitute a dangerous usurpaisn of power, that the question of the constitutionality of an act of Congress could only be decided by the courts, and that until so decided by the Supreme Court it was the duty of every executive officer to obey the act, although himself convinced of its unconstitutionality." although himself constitutionality."

WHEN A STATUTE IS NOT LAW.

He quoted many decisions on this point, and says: "From all these cases the conclusion is irresistible that it is the duty of the executive officer to obey the law, that the Constitution is the supreme law, that the Constitution is the supreme law, and so are statutes passed in pursance thereof; that statutes which do not conform to the Constitution are not law, and therefore when a statute is in apparent conflict with the Constitution it becomes the duty of the executive officer to pleterming for himself as between the statute and the Constitution where the statute is the law. He further argues that while in theory, every executive officer, however subordinate, is obliged to obey the law, whether the Constitution or the statute, yet practically a mere THE CONTROLLER HAS JUDICIAL PUNCTIONS.

"But," he rays, "the Controller is an executive officer, whose luties require the exercise of judicial functions in the highest degree."

Exercising those functions, Controller Bowler cites as a strange fact, that unless the sugar bounties can be considered as bounties in fact, which is seriously doubted, no direct money-act has ever been passed by Congress until the sugar betnites of the McKinley act.

Replying to the position assumed by the defenders of the sugar bounty that the power to appropriate is absolutely in Congress; that it is a power that is not recognizable by the courts, and that the correction lies with the people at the polls if its use exceeds constitutional limits, he says: "No authorities are advanced to sustain this proposition. The power to appropriate is coextensive with the power to lay taxes.

"The appropriation is the means by the others of the rates of the state of the taxes."

The appropriation is the means by which the purpose for which the tax is levied is carried out.
"Unless, therefore, there is the power to the control of the

tax, there cannot be the power to appre Printe.
He proceeds as follows:

"No single case has been presente in which it was held or even suggeste that, if a matter bad been originally be youd the power of the legislative body because in violation of the Constitution the Legislature by a subsequent ac-could have made it valid.

THE M'KINLEY LAW.

"The contention that a moral obligation existed causing grounds to make the present bounty appropriation, rests on the alleged fact that by a subsequent repeat of the bounty provisions of the McKinley law an injury was done to the sugar producers, who believed that they would receive the benefits of that bounty, if not for the full period of time therein named, at least for all that had been carned under its provisions prior to its repeal, and for the crop which at the time of the repeal was actually grown, but not yet manufactured. But it must not be overlooked that if the McKinley bounty was unconstitutional a wrong was done to the people whose money was paid out of the Treasury, without their authority. This theory, which rests at the basis of this moral obligation, is the repeal of a constitutional act. If the original act was null and void, because unconstitutional, the cessation of payments thereunder, because void, because unconstitutional, the cessa-tion of payments thereunder, because of its repeal, would not be different from the cessation of payments, because the act had been held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. If the Court should have held the act unconstitutional upon the same day that it was in fact re-pealed, no payments could have been made thereafter under the original act, and it cannot be contended that Congress Mr. Herbert Will Speak in Alabama.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.—Governor Oates, of Alabama, who is returning to his post, after spending the summer at Cape May, called on Secretary Herbert, at the Navy Department, to-day and had a talk with him about the intention of the Secretary to make some speeches on the money question in Alabama. Mr. Herbert will probably make three speeches, the first about August 25th. Two will be delivered at Montgomery and Birmingham, and the other at some place in the district which Herbert represented in Congress. made thereafter under the original act, and it cannot be contended that Congress could, by another act, continue the unconstitutional provision, because people at their peril had relied upon the original act as constitutional. Such a view would involve the result that a constitutional prohibition against a given expenditure could always be evaded simply by passing two acts, the first unconstitutional; the second valid, because passed to compensate the disappointment arising from the unconstitutionality of the first, but both accomplishing the same original purpose of paying out the people's moacy to a benenciary, for a purpose

RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1895. pose forbidden by the organic law." He closes as follows: "Having reached the conclusion that the present bounty provision has no more constitutional value than the original McKinley bounty had, it follows that the same action should be taken under the present appropriation as would be taken if the original bounty appropriation were still unrepealed and were held unconstitutional.

THE NUMBER PROJECTED BREAKS THE RECORD FOR A GIVEN TIME,

A Majority are Under Construction, o Contracted for Others are Adding Spindles Other Enterprises.

were still unrepeated and was been acconstitutional.

ULTIMATE RIGHTS OF CLAIMANTS UNAPPECTED.

"If the Controller should pass the claims the government would be absolutely concluded, and the money taken from the treasury in payment of demands not authorized by law if the appropriation is, in fact, unconstitutional. By a refusal to pass the claims the ultimate rights of the claimants are in no way affected, for they have a perfect remedy in court to test the validity of their claims and obtain payment there after a final determination of the constitutional. If the Controller had no other ahernative than to pass or reject the claims for the reasons above given his duty to the whole people who cannot bring their rights in court would require him to their recourse to the courts; but Congress, however, provided another means of escape, apparently with the intention of relieving an officer who finds himself of the support the Constitution.

"By Section 1063 of the Revised Statutes, it is provided that whenever any claim is made on any executive department, involving disputed facts or controversed questions of law, where the amount in controversy exceeds three thousand dollars, or where the decision will affect a class of cases, or furnish a precedent for the future action of any executive department, involving disputed facts or controversed questions of law, where the amount in controversy exceeds three thousand dollars, or where the decision will affect a class of cases, without regard to the amount involved in the particular case, or where any authority, right, privilege, or exemption, is claimed or dended under the Constitution of the United States, the head of such department may cause such claim, with all the vouchers, papers, proofs, and documents pertaining thereto to be transmitted to the court of Claims, and the same shall be proceeded in as if originally commenced by the voluntary action of the claimant, and the Secretary of the Treasury may, upon the ecrtificate of any against or ULTIMATE RIGHTS OF CLAIMANTS UNAFFECTED. BALTIMORE, MD., Sept. 5.—The Manufacturer's Record says that the announcements of new cotton mills projected in the South during the last three months exceed that of any similar period in the history of cotton mill building in this section. There were reported seventy-seven mills which will have an aggregate of over 200,000 spindles, which added to the 500,000 spindles to be jut into the mills that had been reported prior to May 31st, makes a total of about \$00,000 spindles to be added to the number now in operation in the South.

If these mills are all built as indications promise, the aggregate investiment will represent something over \$15,000,000.

A large majority of these mills are already under construction, or contracted for, so that the percentages of those that are never built will be very small.

Mills reported during the past week were a 2,000 spindle mill, at Yorkville, S. C.; 2,300 additional spindles to a Moors-ville (N. C.) Mill; 2,300 additional spindles to a Harmony Grove (Ga.) Mill; 1,500 additional spindles to a mill at Laurens, S. C.; a \$50,000 addition to a Knoxville cotton mill.

OTH R ENTERPRISES.

cotton mill.

OTH R ENTERFRISTS.

Among other enterprises reported for the week were the completion of a \$10,000 cotton plant in Alabama. The starting up of inrge fron works at Anniston, Ala, which had been idle for several years, and the enlargement of furnaces. In Arkansas, the development of Bauxite mine; in Florence, S. C., \$100,000 fertilizer-works, and \$22,000 water-works improvement. In Georgia a \$25,000 water-works plant is proposed, and electricight plant; in Maryland, furniture-works; construction company; \$40,000 water-works improvement, and a flour-mill; in North Carolina, a \$60,000 shoe factory and \$100,000 construction company; in South Carolina, an \$60,000 water-power plant projected; twenty-five-barrel mill, brickworks, and shuttle mill; in Tennessee, coke ovens and a furniture factory; in Texas, a cotton-compress company, broom factory, and irrigating plant; in Virginla, the sale of a tin-mining property for development is reported, 25-barrel flour-mill, a tobacco factory, and machine-shops; in West Virginla, several extensive oil and gas companies; and in other States a number of miscellaneous enterprises, covering quite a diversity of industrial interests. The rapid expansion of the textile interests of the South, and phenomenal activity prevailing in iron and coal matters, coupled with an increasing demand for farm lands for settlement by Western people, is bringing about an unusually healthy business condition through this entire section.

With the continuation of higher prices for cotton, the enormous grain crop which has been produced, and these activity prevailing the section.

for cotton, the enormous grain cros which has been produced, and these ac tive conditions in industrial interests, the South bids fair to have the most pros-perous season which it has enjoyed for

Supreme Court of the United States, and then obtain a final decision, the Controller makes the following order:

"The papers in the present case will, therefore, be returned to the Auditor for transmission by him, through the Secretary of the Treasury, to the Court of Claims, under Section 1663, for the rendition of a judgment, as required by the provision of Section 1664 of the Revised Statutes, in order that there may be furnished; 'a precedent for the future A GREAT TORRENT.

A Clond Burst Sweeps a Valley and Destroys Towns.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Sept. 5.—A special to the Chronicle from Piedras Negras, Mex., says advices have reached there of the almost complete destruction of the towns of Roderiguez and Abastore, on 19 Salido river. Both places were wiped out of existence by a cloudburst which occurred in the San Blas mountains back of the towns. The water rushed down in the valley, in a tremendous torrent, sweeping everything before it.

The flood was from six to nine miles wide. The business houses and residences of the two towns were built of adobe and they melted away before the dorrent of water.

day to explode a bomb in Robischias bank, in the Rue Lafitt.

While the business of the day was at its height a man walked into the bank carrying under his arm a bomb, to which was attached a lightest fuse. One of the detectives employed in the bank, was training near, sprang upon the man, standing near, sprang upon the man, seized the bomb, rad extinguished the seized to the standard residuation of the seize via Chattanooga and Bristol, the same basis as applied to competing lines via Cheinnati, under the rules of their intention to withdraw from the Southern States Passenger Association.

The town of Abastore, had a population of Loo people. The inhabitants saw the to competing lines via Cheinnati, under the rules of the Association.

The steam shovels are all working at from the Southern States Passenger Association.

The town of Abastore, had a population of Loo people expect to start a shovel are all working at from the Southern States Passenger Association.

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The steam shovels are all working at from the Southern States Passenger Association.

to make their escape to the adjoining hills. So far as known there was no lives lost in that place, although not more than 15 houses are left standing.

Every house in the town of Roderiguez, which has a population of 700, was washed away, but no lives were lost. It is feared that there was great destruction of property and lives lost further down the valley as that northon was thickly the valley, as that portion was thickly settled.

the Hacienda of Jose Ross were caught in the flood and washed away, the loss of his property amounting to about \$20,000.

NEW CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY, The Finest Building for the Purpose in the World.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.—The exterior of the new home, of the Congressional Library, just east of the Capitol, the finest library building in the world, is practically completed, so that the temporary high-board fence around the square in which it stands has been sold for \$100, and is about to be taken down, and by the time Catagress meets, the parking which is to surround the building will be prepared. The interior will not be completed in The interior will not be completed in all its details for more than a year, al-though little but the decorative work remains to be finished, and much of

that is already done.

The tunnel for the pneumatic tube through which books are to be sent rapidly to and from the Capitol is nearly ready. Provision is made not only for the present library of 700,000 volumes, but for the possible increase of a century.

tury.

The designs for much of the decorative work yet remaining to be done are being prepared by the leading artists of the World's Fair, some of whom have already sent in their contributions.

WEAVING OF THE WEB Around Durrant, the Mild Face Boy Who

Committed Two Fiendish Murders. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Sept. 5.-Th member of people who are willing to stand in a big crowd for hours at a time just to catch a glimpse of Durrant, the little mid-faced boylish looking individual accused of two flendish murders is surprising even to one accustomed to such

prising even to one accustomed to such things.

In reference to the story printed here yesterday to the effect that Durrant had told Clarence Wolf, an intimate friend, of his intention to ruin Blanche Lamont and assuming that the conversation furnished a possible motive for the crime, the Chronicle this morning prints the following statement from Wolf:

"I don't see," said Wolf yesterday, "how such a story originated. I am at a loss to know where it came from. Not a line of the article is true. Not a line, I am not, and never have been an intimate friend of Theodore Durrant. I have known him a long time, but was not in anyway intimate with him. We were friendly enough, but seldom met. I rarely had any conversation with him unless we met at some kind of a church gathering. I knew nothing against Durrant."

MANY COTTON MILLS. the publication, declaring there was no foundation for tt.

"It is utterly untrue," said he, "that I ever spoke in a malicious or slighting way about Blanche Lamont to Clarence EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS FOR

Wolf."

The prosecution have forged another link in the terrible chain which day by day more closely fastens guilt upon the young medical student. The prosecution claim to have found a new wit-

cution claim to have found a new witness, who will give the strongest proof
that Durrant did not attend the lecture
delivered by Cheney at the Cooper Medical Institute.

For months, an effort has been made
to overcome the silent testimony of Dr.
Cheney's record. It has been an obstacle to all absolute proof. It has
stood in the way of convincing demonstration that Durrant was not in the
college at that hour.

stood in the way of convincing demonstration that Durrant was not in the college at that hour.

When Dr. Gilbert Graham testifies, he will swear that the prisoner begged him to lend him his note-book, that he might compare the notes of Dr. Cheney's lecture of the afternoon of April 2d with his.

This strange request was made several days after Durrant had been arrested, and stood accused of the horrifying crime. He was trying to establish a proof that he was at the lecture, when several people would swear that they saw him eisewhere. He knew that student after student would say that his note-book was a model, and he sent for his friend to ask him for his notes.

Before the opening of the Durrant case this morning, District attorney Barnes stated in conversation that he had fully tested the eyesight of afrs. Leake, who claims to have seen the accused and Miss Lamont enter the church by a side door on the afternoon of April 2d, and that he had found her to be a competent witners.

When the case was called, Officer Rus.

that he had found her to be a compe-tent witness.

When the case was called, Officer Rus-sell took the stand, and explained more fully about the maps and model of the church, which were produced yester-

church, Which were producted and day.

The day was taken up principally with the introduction of maps of the church and surroundings and photographs of outside points.

While Policeman George Russell was the many Durrant brought

while Policeman George Russell was illustrating the maps Durrant brought out the facts that there is a passage through the area over the ceiling of the auditorium where the sundurners are, from the front to the rear. This is important to Durrant, as it disposes of the point made by District Attorney Barnes in his opening statement, that he had evidence that showed Durrant had not gone there to fix the sunburners on the afternoon alleged.

Detective Gibson, who found the body of Blanch Lamont in the belfry, was on the stand to-day, and described the incident connected with his discovery. The defence inquired closely into the supposed foot-prints in the belfry, said by a local paper, the the time the body was found, to have been noticed by Gibson near the body.

The detective denied that there was any such foot-prints, and said it would have been invarienced foot-

such foot-prints, and said it would have been impossible to see the murderer's foot-prints among the litter left by the church builders.

Death of a Virginia Priest.

Beath of a Virginia Priest.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.—The death of Rev. Robert A. Fulten, S. J., at the College of Santa Clara, Cal., this morning, is apnounced here. Father Fulton was bern in Alexandria, Va., in 1835, graduated from the Georgetown College, in 1849, and allted himself with the Jesuit Society. In 1838 he became recomment as the Superport-Length of the prominent as the Superior-General of the New York province of the Society. Fail-ing health compelled him to relinquish active duties, and he assumed the chair of English Literature, in the pest-graduate course at Georgetown University. In July last, he went to California to recover health, but the change did not prove beneficial. Death resulted from paralysis paralysis.

Withdrawn from the Passenger Association, NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis, and the Western and Atlantic roads have given

The withdrawal does not take effect for six months, and no consequent rate dis-turbance is expected to follow.

Strapped to a Log in a Pond.

Strapped to a Log in a Pond,
AUCILLA, Fl.A., Sept. 5.—Last Monday night Stella Johnson, the fourteenyear-old daughter of a widow who lives near here, disappeared. The mother said the girl had been kidnapped. To-day her nude and mangled body was found strapped to a log in a pond some distance from her home.

Her neck was broken, threat cut, and right arm severed from the shoulder. The arm could not be found. She had also been outraged.

The story of the mother is regarded as

story of the mother is regarded as

Washington Broker's Assignment.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The broker firm of Slisby & Co., which has been doing an extensive business in Wash ington, closed their doors to-day. The failure was caused by the failure to make connections to tide over the bard times. Assets about \$3,76, with liabilities of \$21,000. The concern also has branches in Bal-

timore, Philadelphia, and Atlantic City.

Army Officers Detailed to Schools,

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Secretary La-mont to-day detailed Lieutenant Charles W. Gallup, Third Artillery, as professor of military science and tactes at the Louisiana State University and Agricul-tural and Mechanical College, Baton Rouse, La., and First Licutenant James Bayliss, Fifth Infantry, to the same duty at the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa,

Suspicious of Yellow-Fever.

MOBILE, ALA., Sept. 5.—The steamer Fulton, in ballast from Santiago de Cuba, arrived yesterday at Mobile quarantine, thirty miles below the city, with two men sick on board. The quarantine officer examined the patients and was of the opinion that they had malarial-fever.

This morning one of the cases developed symptoms suspicious of yellow-fever.

Gold Reserve Below the Limit. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.—The Treasury gold reserve to-day, with all the withdrawals and deposits accounted for, stands at \$6,57,567, or \$73,00 below

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Sept. 5.— Peck & Co's, immense furniture store was destroyed by fire early this morning.

The total loss is about \$100,000 and is partially insured.

Condensed Cablegrams.

A hurricane, accompanied by heavy rain, visited Lisbon, Spain, and the surrounding country Wednesday night. A large truet of territory is flooded by the heavy rain, and overflowing streams are doing great damage to property.

The inquiry into the recent outrages at Ku-Cheng is proceeding to the satisfaction of the British and American consuls, who are receiving the facilities they demanded in their connection with the examination. Several additional convictions of importance have been secured, including some of the ringleaders in the attacks upon the missions.

IMPORTANT MEETINGS.

Franchises Granted for a Street Bailway in Bedford City-One Year for Infanticide-From New Jersey on a Bicycle.

BEDFORD CITY, VA., Sept. 5.—Spect it.
R. G. Bruffy, of Charlottesville, was in
the city this week prospecting, with a
view to building a street-railroad in Bedford. The Town Council has granted
him a franchise with the understanding
that three-fourths of a mile of road is to
be completed and in operation within six
months or the franchise will be revoked.
Wille Ferguson, a white woman from
near Lisbon, in the county, was tried
in the County Court this week for the
murder of her new-born babe, and was
sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.
Rev. R. B. Boatwright's family will
lesave here on Tuesday next for Buckingham county, where Mr. Boatwright is
paster of several churches.

THEER IMPORTANT SVENIS.

THERE IMPORTANT EVENTS.

Great preparations are being made for the Horticultural, Good Roads, and Farmers' Institute meetings to be held here on the 18th, 18th, and 20th of Septemper, The Alliance Warehouse has been secared, and it will be fitted up with comfortable seats and such tables as will be necessary for the exhibits. The Horticultural Society will hold its meeting on the 18th. Prominent speakers will be present to talk on the subject, and a fine display of fruits, vegetables, and farm products will be on exhibition for three days. A committee of fifteen has been appointed to look after the decoration of the half and to arrange the fancy articles. A chorus of our best musical talent has been secured, and sweet songs will be randwiched between the speeches.

On the 19th an institute for the instruction of the farmers will be held under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture. Prominent speakers, including the Commissioner of Agriculture, will be present to discuss topics connected with the farm.

THE GOOD BOADS CONTENTION.

The Good-Roads' meeting will be held on the 20th instant, and speakers specially interested in that subject will be here to talk to the people. It is to be hoped that the exhibit at these meetings will result in securing a Bedford county fair.

will result in securing a Redford county fair.

A meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee was held here on Monday to decide how candidates for the House and Senate should be nominated. It was determined to hold primaries at every precinct in the county on the 28th Instant to select these candidates. The question as to how candidates shall be nominated in future will also be submitted at these primaries, to let the people decide on the plan which suits best.

R. W. Coffee, of this place, has been granted a patent for a new cigarette machine.

machine.

Redford's Base-Ball team left to-day for Bluefield to play a series of games with the club at that place.

LONG BICYCLE RIDE.

A young gentleman named Graham, frem Newark, N. J., spent a few days in Redford this week. He came all the way from New Jersey on his bicycle, a distance of about 400 miles, in eight

days.

J. W. McGhee, a popular young business man of this place, left yesterday for Virginia City to look after his lather's interest in the coal mines.

ishPeming, Mich., Sept. 5.—Last night was a quiet one in camp and about the mines. This morning the Winthrop mines resumes with a full complement of men. They have been promised a raise of 10 per cent. on December 15th next. The Winthrop has its own stores and the bulk of the labor is paid in store

orders.

The steam shovels are all working at the Ishpeming mines. Negame, the Cambria mine people expect to start a

serted to the strikers last night.

Reviving Prosperity.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., Sept. 5.—The Chicago and Alton shops in this city began operations yesterday upon a nine-hour schedule. The shops had not run on full time for more than two years, and the employes are highly elated over the resumption. Every car and locomotive will be in demand for moving the immense crops, and it is necessary to provide a complete equipment, passenger and freight, for the new Peoria extension, which opens October 1st.

Epidemie of Diphtherin.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL, Sept. 5.—The State Board of Health has been notified of the appearance of fifty new cases of diphtheria in Hamilton county, and instructions for its treatment have need need. by Secretary Scott. An outbreak of this disease, seems general in that county, and a number of deaths have occurred.

The Georgia Central Reorganization,

The Georgia Central Resignation.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The Georgia Central reorganizers are informed that the sale of property at the foreclosure has been set for October 7th. Receiver Comer will probably be the first president of the new company pending the decision of the Southern Railway Company as to its permanent operation. Appointment to West Point.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Cadet appointments to the West Point Military Academy have been made as follows: M. M. G. Holston, Daniel Soyille, of Georgia, with Olin A. Dozer and Geo.ge W. Cunningham, of Lexington, Tenn.

alternates. Ate Cabbage and Parls Green, Afte tabbage and Paris Greek.

AKRON, O., Sept. 5.—N. J. Ratte, his wife, and three children, were poisoned last night by eating cabbage which contained Paris green. The stuff had been put on to kill worms. All are critically ill. The mother and oldest daughter cannot recover.

WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.—Weather conditions—The barometer has risen in all districts east of the Mississippi and to the west of the Rocky Mountains. It is high on the New England and North Pacific coasts, and unusually low over South Dakota, where a depression of considerable energy is now central.

The temperature has remained about stationary except in the extreme northwest, where it is cooler.

Light local showers are reported from the Central Guif coast of Florida, to the Middle Atlantic coast in the Lake regions and the extreme northwest, but the weather continues fair generally throughout the interfor.

For Virginia—Generally fair, easterly winds, no change in the temperature.

North Carolina—Fair, easterly winds, warmer in the western portion.

South Carolina—Fair, easterly winds, warmer in the northern portion. WEATHER FORECAST.

RANGE OF THERMOMETER The following was the range of the mometer at The Times office yesterds 9 A. M., 77; 13 M., 58; 3 P. M., 61; 4 P. M., 18; 4 P. M., 18; 5 P. M., 76; midnight, 7. Average